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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Column One BY David Courtney

**KEEN political insight** — no common occurrence — is needed before attempting an intelligent guess at which way the cat will jump — when the time comes. We hear a good deal about the global strategy of the West and the global strategy of Soviet Russia and about the general global policies of both; but there is no clear indication of which quarter of the globe — Europe or the Far East — is considered the most precious in the far-reaching considerations of either Washington or Moscow. There is, of course, no doubt about Europe's own preferences; and the fact that this may not coincide with Washington's is a main cause of anxiety in the European capitals and of hopeful anticipation in Moscow. That anxiety may become serious since President Eisenhower announced his decision to withdraw the U.S. naval barrier to Nationalist Chinese adventure against the Communist mainland.

It was at first thought in London and Paris that this might turn out to be an isolated move. There is now a genuine fear that it may be followed by a naval blockade of the Chinese coast, one consequence of which could be the use, by the Chinese, of Soviet-built submarines.

THE question in European minds is quite simple: Does America intend to do decisive battle with Communism in the Far East? And is it, therefore, the American view that Europe, in the event of war with Russia, must largely fend for itself, with such aid as America can spare from Asia? Even if this should not be deliberately so, there is, of course, the very real risk that an expansion of the Far East war to the Chinese mainland would have dire effects on Europe. It is impossible to tell from General Eisenhower's recent message to Congress whether something like this is his intention, or whether he proposed to take a calculated risk in the Far East, the consequences of which might amount to the same thing.

THIS address needs to be studied with direct reference to the statements made some time ago by his Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, and to the implications of Mr. Dulles's brief visit to Europe. The Secretary of State, anxious to raise a German dyke across the plains of Western Europe to hold back the seeping flood of Communism, has also made it clear on a number of occasions that he foresees Soviet aggressive plans as directed mainly against Europe.

IT is a melancholy thought. But we seem to be passing through a transitional period — a climacteric period — in world history; in which may well happen a dramatic disturbance in the balance of industrial and political power between Europe and Asia. Perhaps Moscow on the one side and Washington on the other foresee that great shift more clearly than any European can be expected to; and have already begun the perilous race to decide which of the two — if either — shall profit from it.

Jerusalem, February 11.

## Army-Civil Body To Rule Egypt For 3 Years

CAIRO, Tuesday. — Prime Minister Nagib announced tonight the formation of a body of soldiers and civilians to rule Egypt for the next three years. His announcement of the new temporary parliament — to be called "Congress" — set out 11 rules and principles for this period.

After that, Nagib said they would build up a "fully fledged democratic constitutional regime to provide all of us with a free and dignified life."

The proclamation announced the Congress will be composed of a 15-member army committee with civilian Cabinet Ministers as ex-officio members. Sovereignty will be vested in General Nagib, sitting with his Army Committee as leader of the revolution. He also leads the civilian members as Prime Minister.

Officially, however, the country remains a monarchy, with Fawzi the Second, infant son of Farouk as King and Prince Mohammed Abdul Monem as Regent.

The Congress will review legislation and question individual ministers who will be collectively responsible to it and will hold office so long as they enjoy the confidence of the military committee. Nagib as leader of the revolution may appoint or dismiss members of the civilian body.

One result of the proclamation is that the Army Committee, which overthrew Farouk gains constitutional status.

## Nagib Urges Bonn To Scrap Reparations

CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuters). — Premier Nagib told the West German economic mission here last night that he was not satisfied with the offer they had made to Egypt, and suggested Germany should repudiate its reparations agreement with Israel — which would strengthen a country "with which we are at war."

"Any material compensation to us," Gen. Nagib declared, "should be sufficient to counterbalance that harm."

Gen. Nagib said in both cases, aided by newspapers they owned in Germany, they were making strenuous efforts to jeopardize the mutual interests of West Germany and Egypt.

The circumstances under which the German treaty was concluded have changed. We hope you will rectify the harm which has befallen us as a result of the treaty.

E. GERMAN GROUP  
CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuters). — A seven-man East German delegation arrived here by air today to discuss the opening of trade with Egypt. Delegation leader Fritz Koch said, "We hope negotiations between the East German Government and the Egyptian Government will result in a conclusion of a commercial and payments accord."

The East Germans will also discuss the Egyptian Government's permission to hold a trade fair here shortly.

## 30 DEAD IN EGYPTIAN ARMY PLANE CRASH

CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuters). — Thirty officers and men were killed when an Egyptian army transport plane crashed in the desert near Cairo today. It crashed near a rest house, half-way between Suez and Cairo, on the desert road.

There were five survivors, two of them badly injured.

## THE JERUSALEM POST N.E.P. SUPPLEMENT

Cabinet Ministers, high officials and experts on a variety of subjects, and staff members of the POST have joined in marking the first anniversary of the Government's New Economic Policy in a special supplement tomorrow.

## Talk of China Blockade 'Premature'—Dulles

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told Senators today that President Eisenhower had made no decision on a possible blockade of People's China or on other actions in the Far East.

Mr. Dulles, who testified at a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was quoted by two Senators as having told the group that any discussion of a blockade is "premature."

Senators Alexander Smith (Rep. New Jersey) and William Fulbright (Dem. Arkansas) said they got the impression from Mr. Dulles that the whole Far Eastern situation is wide open for any action the President may want to take in the future.

Mr. Harold S. Stassen, Mutual Security Director who made the recent European trip with Mr. Dulles, sat in on the 90-minute session of the committee.

Senator Alexander Wiley, Chairman of the Committee, said, "Mr. Stassen emphasized to the committee the coordination that has been achieved between M.S.A. as an operating agency and the State Department as a policy making organization."

Mr. Wiley acknowledged there had been some questions about Formosa, but declined to give any details.

Speaking earlier at a closed session of his committee, Mr. Wiley urged the U.S. to increase arms deliveries to the Chinese Nationalists. He said he was taking the matter up directly with General Gracey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Senate Republican leader, Mr. Robert Taft, said he favored a U.S. blockade of China but did not believe that U.S. should undertake any such action until it had explored all the possibilities of enlisting Allied aid.

A Foreign Office spokesman made a similar statement yesterday in commenting on widespread published reports from Washington that President Eisenhower's administration is considering a blockade policy.

Lord Reading also told a questioner he "imagined" the Royal Navy would offer the same protection to Ceylonese ships trading with China as it gives to British vessels. The young Commonwealth nation has no navy of its own. It recently signed a trade pact with China arranging to sell big supplies of rubber in return for rice.

Lord Reading's statement was made in answer to questions by Lord Reading and Viscountess Reading, who are visiting the U.S. to study the U.S. blockade of China. Government spokesmen usually discuss hypothetical questions.

Lord Reading apparently took the opportunity to make a point on the question on record. He made it plain that the blockade idea — as far as Britain is concerned — is still hypothetical. He noted that the issue arose because of statements made by the Chinese Communist Party in the U.S. Pacific Command. The Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Command reportedly had supported the idea of a blockade.

A British spokesman denied public reports today that the British ship carrying a cargo of steel to Communist China had been seized by the Chinese Nationalists.

## Bonn Bans Neo-Nazi Group

BONN, Tuesday (AP). — The Government today banned the para-military and neo-Nazi "Free Corps Germany" and four of its leaders were immediately arrested.

The West German Cabinet today decided that the organization, which has nearly 2,000 followers, had aims which endangered the constitution, an official spokesman said. Warrants were immediately issued for the arrest of the leaders of the group.

The four arrested men were: a former Nazi general named Fraunfeld, Helmut Beck, Brochert, the leader of the "Brotherhood" organization, Eberhard Haunke and Hermann Lamp.

One man, Alfred Schell, former leader of the Nazi Students League, was arrested a month ago by the British authorities as a suspected plotter to bring Nazis back into power.

Included S.S. Men  
A high official of the Interior Ministry, Hans Zeldi, told a news conference that the neo-Nazi group was a para-military organization which included former S.S. men and some of the ex-officers, among its members.

Its strength was mostly in the Hamburg and Bremen areas where today's arrests were carried out, he said.

The Government's crackdown on the Free Corps came less than a month after the January 11 coup by British police to arrest several former leading Nazis for alleged plotting. At that time Chancellor Konrad Adenauer pledged publicly that his Government would be alert to stamp out any dangerous resurgence of Nazism.

## 39 Casualties as Kojie POW's Keep Singing

TOKYO, Tuesday (Reuters). — One Communist prisoner was killed and 38 wounded — 12 seriously — when U.N. troops suppressed a prison camp riot on Kojie Island yesterday, U.N. headquarters announced today.

The announcement said troops used grenades and firearms to put down the riot after the Communists had ignored repeated orders to stop singing a Communist song and had met U.N. guards with a hail of stones.

The action also ended at a time when police of the Japanese Government were striking equally vigorously at the extreme left. During the past week-end, more than a score of leaders of Communist camouflage organizations were arrested.

Meanwhile, the U.S. authorities today released General MacArthur's statement that the Japanese Government was to be held responsible for the "Hague" case which involved several Japanese who were arrested after the shooting of up to 50 hostages for one German killed by partisans in the Balkans.

CONANT IN BONN TO  
TAKE UP DUTIES  
BONN, Tuesday (UP). — Dr. James Conant arrived here today to take over his new post as U.S. High Commissioner for Germany.

## Whitehall Leans Toward Jordan In 'Border War'

By George Lichtblau,  
POST Correspondent

LONDON, Tuesday. — Since last week's conversation between Ambassador Ellsberg and Mr. James Bowker, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, there have been no further official Anglo-Israeli contacts regarding the Jordan frontier situation and an Israeli spokesman indicated today that none are intended for the moment.

The Israeli standpoint has been officially clarified with regard to the frontier clashes and are considered as the inevitable outcome of Jordan's failure to apply the Armistice Agreement. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd's remarks in Parliament yesterday indicate that Whitehall intends to apportion the blame with the usual preference for Jordan. Beyond that, it is clear he hoped that the storm will blow over. Since the matter is being deliberately minimized by the Foreign Office and press, Israeli quarters do not at the moment intend to issue a statement rectifying the various misrepresentations advanced by zealous advocates of the Arabs here and in Amman.

Arms Delivery  
On the arms delivery "front" there is also relative quiet partly owing, no doubt, to Whitehall's reluctance to sanction further sales of aircraft until agreement has been reached with Egypt over more important matters.

The Anglo-Egyptian discussions in Cairo on arms deliveries by Italy continue to be ignored by the press and publicity men, possibly from a desire not to add to the current tensions of the Middle East.

Underwater Resources  
Sub-marine areas in Israel territorial waters will be deemed Israeli territory under a Bill that passed its first Knesset reading yesterday. Mr. M. Ussis, Chairman of the Legal Committee, said the measure was necessary in order to avoid possible misinterpretation of international law, should the natural resources of areas below the surface of the sea be exploited in future.

Small denationalization paper money now in circulation became legal tender yesterday when the Knesset authorized the Government to issue paper money in small denominations until January 31, 1954. Turn and used notes will be exchanged.

The Knesset also adopted a Bill to amend the law relating to the duties of increased excise duties on tobacco were also adopted. Mr. Guri, chairman of the Finance Committee, announced that a new schedule of customs and excise has been prepared by the Minister of Finance by April 1.

## LEBANON PRESIDENT SEES IBN SAUD

RIAD, Tuesday (UP). — Lebanese President Camille Chamoun yesterday continued his discussions with King Ibn Saud on Lebanon's request for a \$5m. loan and on increases in pipeline fees paid Lebanon by the Arabian American Oil Co.

Chamoun, who arrived here last week, was to have returned to Beirut today but delayed his departure on the King's request.

## MOSCOW RECEPTION

MOSCOW, Tuesday (UP). — Israeli Minister Shmuel Eliash gave a reception to the diplomatic corps today on the occasion of the departure of Mr. Arieh Aroch, First Secretary of the Legation, who is returning to Israel at the end of the week.

Those present included the Swedish, French, Iranian, Indian, Burmese Ambassadors, the Chinese Counselor and representatives of other Eastern and Western missions.

## Bill to Punish Ship Deserters

Nearly 105 per cent of Israel seamen deserted their ships abroad in 1952, Mr. Yosef Sapir, the Minister of Communications, told the Knesset yesterday. He was introducing a Bill amending the Ports Ordinance which would impose stiff punishment, including from one month to a year in prison and the forfeiture of the deserter's belongings and pay. In 1952, 85 per cent of the seamen deserted, in 1950, four per cent, and in 1951, 8.7 per cent.

According to a despatch from the Israeli Consul in New York, the increase was "disquieting," and had attracted the attention of American authorities. There was information, Mr. Sapir said, that an underground organization in New York provided jobs for the deserters.

The "seamen's strike" of last year was recalled in the debate, with Magen and Communist speakers heatedly denouncing the punishments which had been made out.

Mr. M. Benor and Mr. E. H. Habbal, Communist, claimed the Bill was anti-social and intended to tie workers to their jobs. Desertions were caused mainly by the bad conditions aboard Israeli ships. They asked that steps should be taken to improve them. In the latter demand, they were joined by many speakers, including Herut's Dr. B. Avidan and the General Zionists, Mr. S. Zymann.

The new Bill also permits the Government to requisition and dispose of unclaimed vessels which had sunk in Israeli waters. The provision would be retroactive for five years to enable the Government to dispose of all "illegal" immigrants ships which could otherwise not be removed.

## Legation Bomb Denounced, Intense Hunts for Culprits

19 Detained in T.A. and J'lem  
Gov't and Knesset  
Voice Abhorrence

By Victor Segov, POST Reporter

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — All senior police officers at Headquarters and at the District offices have been on their toes for the last 24 hours, searching for the perpetrators of yesterday's bombing of the Soviet Legation in Tel Aviv. The investigation is shrouded in complete secrecy.

Wary, unshaven police officers explained that any leak of information might harm the investigation. It was revealed, however, that 15 persons, all men, were detained last night and today in Tel Aviv, while four others were detained in Jerusalem.

Few if any arrests were carried out elsewhere, and the police who are acting on information gathered previously about possible suspects of violent acts against Communist legations, particularly after the scare-bomb at the Czechoslovak Legation in December, are expected to arrest several other persons tonight.

All Soviet bloc legations in Tel Aviv are closely guarded tonight with plainclothesmen and police dogs touring the vicinity.

District headquarters are tonight on a day-time routine with the district commander, Mr. Y. Peleg, constantly in attendance. Hour-to-hour contact is maintained with the Foreign Ministry which has kept the Soviet Legation informed of developments.

This afternoon police were permitted into the courtyard of the Soviet Legation to examine the area for clues. A professional investigator made no secret of the handicap of having to examine the scene 17 hours after the crime. Every bit of ground around the small crater which the bomb made near the rear door of the Legation building was photographed and minutely examined. The police reconstructor drew a diagram of the area. There is no entrance from the street at this point.

Vantage Point  
The Legation did not permit reporters near its grounds, but the house at the corner of Rehov Ramechal and Sderot Rothschild, through the garden of which those who had deposited the bomb had entered, provided a good vantage point for spectators, much to the annoyance of the Legation employees.

The preliminary conclusions of today's on-the-spot investigation were that the bomb contained not more than three kilograms of some high explosive, in all probability wrapped in a thin metal container. It is assumed that it was set off by a long fuse, giving ample time for the attackers to escape. The bomb had been expertly placed, not too near the wall, and the building, thus causing the maximum amount of damage such a quantity of explosives could do.

Last night was ideal for the crime with the strong wind and rain obliterating tracks and limiting the vision of the two sentries on duty, mainly at the front of the building. They were not permitted (as Mr. Ben Gurion mentioned in the Knesset) to enter the Legation grounds, either at the front or back.

Came in 1932  
Mr. Shiber came to Israel in 1932, from Poland, where he graduated from the Technion in Haifa but shortly afterwards took his studies in the U.S. He has a wide variety of kinds, mainly of the "resisting everything" nature. He had been in U.S. circles and had helped in illegal immigration from Europe.

Mr. Shiber represents a right-wing group of persons who dislike the Soviet regime and its ramifications in the Jewish community. They hold Israel is much too democratic, particularly now when the Jewish people are not doing strongly with its "cumbrousness." Like the Solei Boneh, Hachashar, Hachashar or the General Zionist group.

They recently attacked the Government for placing all Communists in a concentration camp. They have no policy to offer, with the exception of stating that they could "fix this state up" by the Jewish people, and the agency, with themselves as its conductors. General Nagib, for instance, is greatly admired by the group for his banning of all political parties.

A threat to murder Dr. Moshe Shoham, who reversed his political stand within 10 days was made in a letter signed "Secret anti-Communist Society" according to the Minister of Police who was answering a question put by Dr. A. Ben-Zur (Left Faction) yesterday. Dr. Ben-Zur asked what steps would be made to detect the secret society and other "anti-Communist criminals."

The request to hold a debate on the Prime Minister's statement would be considered by the House Committee, Mr. Sprinzak said. (The Committee will meet this morning.)

The Foreign Affairs and Security Committee heard an account of the outrage from its chairman, Mr. M. Arzov, and was united in condemning the crime. It asked the Government to do everything in its power to find the culprits and also recommended increased security measures to protect foreign missions in Israel.

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**Tomorrow...**  
The New Economic Policy  
will be reviewed in a special supplement  
Issued by The Jerusalem Post

Among the contributors are Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance, Mr. David Horowitz, the former Director-General of the Ministry of Finance, and Mr. Peretz Bernstein, Minister of Commerce and Industry.











